

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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THE HERALD CORPS OF EUROPEAN WAR
CORRESPONDENTS.

We have special correspondents moving with each division of the opposing forces of France and Prussia, and news agencies in the principal capitals—London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna and Florence—so that nothing of an important news character escapes our vigilant representatives.

Our news agencies in the principal cities of Europe, and our system of travelling correspondents, have been long established, a fact the readers of the HERALD have no doubt long since become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 254 St. between 6th and 62d ave.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF TEAR AS STEEL. Matinee at 2.
- WOODS' MUSIC AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 10th street.—FRITZ, DER COCHER DES MANES. Matinee at 2.
- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 20th St.—LILLIAN, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MACHET—THE SNOW BIRD.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—OVERA BOCCF—LITTLE FAUST. Matinee at 2.
- MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
- TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISTS, &c. Matinee.
- THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ARTISTS, &c. Matinee at 2.
- SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 886 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, FAIRIES, BULLDOGS, &c.
- KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 509 Broadway.—LE PETIT FAUST—THE ONLY LEON.
- TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
- CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th ave., between 6th and 62d St.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.
- LEWIS' ART GALLERIES, 87 and 89 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
- DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 3, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
- 2.—Advertisements.
- 3.—The War: The Great Battle on the Moselle Renewed Yesterday: The Prussians Reported Driven Towards Carignan: Details of the Fighting at Bazailles, Beaumont and Elsewhere: The River Meuse Filled with the Dead: German Official Report of the Battle of Metz: Defeat of the French with Great Carnage on Both Sides: Prince Frederick Charles' Order of Thanks: Sortie from Strasbourg: Action of the Prussians and the French Driven Into the Fortified Camp of Eaden by the French: Reported Invasion of Baden by the French: French Reinforcements Arriving from Algeria: French and Germans Disturbed in Belgium: King William's Telegram to Queen Augusta: German Movement Against Peace Intervention: War Addresses to King William.
- 4.—Europe: Despatches by Mail to August 29: War Incidents and Facts from the Battle Fields: French Sketches of Imperial Commanders: Heroes of Napoleon's Armies and Navy: Who They Are and What They Have Done: The Prussian Pioneer System, Its Men and Their Duties: National Peculiarities in the Camps and on the March: Scientific Development for Purposes of Destruction: The Red Cross of Charity and Union of the Religious: French Naval Movements in the Elbe and Baltic: Hamburg, the Iron-clads and the Kiel Batteries.
- 5.—Europe (Continued from Fourth Page): "Big Mag's" Vengeance: The First Ward Household—Military Chit-Chat—Musical and Dramatic Notes—Why Irishmen Sympathize with the French—New York Courts—The Hungry Census—Death Before Wedlock—The Great Social Crime—Is It Another Great Hamburg?
- 6.—Europe: Leading Article on the War Situation, the Latest Phase—Argument—Announcements.
- 7.—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page): Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Despatches and Fatal Fire in Asia Minor: Cholera Extending Southeast in Russia—Aquatics—Shipping Intelligence—Business Notices.
- 8.—Political Intelligence: The Approaching State Conventions—The Newburg Assassin, Robert Balfour, Attempts Suicide in a Horrible Form: The City's Wards: Excursion of the Randall's Island Children to Greenwich, Conn.—New York City News: The "Amoing" Land Shakes—Brooklyn City News—The Hungry Census—Fires for August—A Hard-Hearted Husband—Steam Navigation to Trenton—Human Remains in the Sea—The Back Commission—Alleged Mayhem in Westchester.
- 9.—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
- 10.—The War (Continued from Third Page)—Advertisements.
- 11.—Mortuaries: Last Day of the Great Discussion on Polygamy: Both Parties Satisfied, but Neither Convinced: The Mathematical Proof of the Authority for Polygamy: Remarkable Prayer by a Saint at the Close of the Discussion: Ten Thousand Persons in the Great Tabernacle.
- 12.—Mortuaries (Continued from Eleventh Page)—Advertisements.

AN ASSESSOR IN FLORIDA reports a somewhat disorderly state of public sentiment in his district, and he wants military protection. This suggests the probability that it must be very warm indeed for a collector in that section.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL seems to have recovered from his slight indisposition. Yesterday he was expected at Maubeuge from Avesnes. Napoleon has doubtless given orders to keep his son near the Belgian frontier, from which Maubeuge is but a few miles distant. There is no telling how soon it may be necessary to cross over.

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY."—Mr. Greeley, candidate for the republican nomination for Governor at the State Convention to be held in Saratoga on Wednesday, was among the first to pronounce, through the columns of his paper, in favor of "universal amnesty and universal suffrage." Why should not the Republican Convention make a minute of this, and when they are casting about for a candidate for Governor remember Mr. Greeley?

The War Situation—The Latest Phase.

Our cable despatches this morning regarding the war situation in Europe are numerous and somewhat contradictory. It is not difficult, however, to see that, while the fighting has been severe and on a large scale, and while both armies have sustained serious loss, the German forces have still the best of it. It is not wonderful that the news is imperfect and that the accounts do not exactly harmonize. As a Berlin report has it, "the successes of Wednesday covered a wide region; so wide that the particulars are confused and hardly certain." It is not yet certain that MacMahon is absolutely defeated. It is as little certain that Bazaine is rendered powerless under the walls of Metz. It is not to be denied, however, judging from the facts before us while we write, that the vigorous and persistent attempts made by MacMahon and Bazaine to effect a junction have so far failed. It is possible that the fighting of yesterday has materially altered the situation. If MacMahon has not been able to make good his position; in other words, if he has been driven further away from Bazaine the presumption is that the Prussians have no longer any reason to dread the union of the two French armies. It will be comparatively easy for the Prussian commanders to leave a force strong enough in their rear to keep Bazaine in his cage at Metz and to press on with the main army to Paris, driving what remains of the broken forces of MacMahon resistlessly before them. Up to the latest we have no good reason to doubt that a very large portion of MacMahon's army has been driven into Belgium. The capture by the Prussians of twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses and seven thousand prisoners, signifies a great though not, perhaps, decisive victory. On MacMahon's army depends the salvation of France. But the news of the moment warrant us in saying that this brave army, which has so nobly dared and so nobly endured, is no longer able to resist the combined attacks of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles.

It is safe, we think, to conclude that the situation of France is desperate. That the ground is now being boldly contested we willingly admit. That the way to Paris must be to the victorious army a pathway of blood we cannot deny. That the fighting may assume grander proportions than ever when the victorious legions of Germany surround the French capital is not by any means an impossibility. But no one can deny that up to the present moment the march of the Prussian armies has been an almost unbroken success; nor is it possible for the most ardent sympathizer with France to refuse to admit that it might be better for France to accept defeat at once and make with its successful rival as easy terms as possible. What France may yet do we cannot tell; but we do know that it is the opinion of many men competent to judge, that France has had fair time and fair opportunity, too, and that she has not given any good evidence that she is a match for her Northern neighbor. If these judges are to be relied upon the prolongation of the war, while it implies an unnecessary waste of human life, can only lead to a more complete humiliation and to a more disastrous defeat. If the fighting of these last four days has been all in favor of Prussia is it not time for France to fling up the sponge? Is it not time for the other Powers of Europe to say "Enough?"

There are those who think that Paris is strong enough to resist the invader. We do not say that it will be easy to capture the French capital. But if Paris is effectually encircled by the enemy, if the government of the country is conducted from some other centre, if France is not able to drive the invader from her soil, of what practical value will be the resistance of Paris? In such a case, certainly Paris will not be France. This, however, is not all. The refusal of the capital to surrender would not necessarily save it. We can imagine Paris holding out for months against the enemy; but we cannot imagine that the Parisians will be able to preserve the public buildings, the monuments, the libraries, the many treasures of art from the destructive shot and shell of the enemy. If the Prussians should arrive in force at the capital, it will be the wisest thing the authorities can do to surrender at once. In this nineteenth century, this advanced age of civilization, it will be a sin which history will chronicle with sorrow, a crime which all the future will denounce, if Paris, the pride of the world, is given up to destruction.

As events now shape themselves, it is no longer possible to doubt that as Germany has been winning so she will win to the last. There are many who find it difficult to explain to themselves why it is that France, which, at the commencement of this century, was equal to Europe in arms, should now be unable to resist Prussia alone. The answer is not far to seek. Under the first Napoleon France was apparently a match for Europe, because France attacked the nations in detail, and then swelled her own armies by incorporating with them the armies of the conquered. In those days Germany was easily overrun, because Germany was an incoherent mass, a series of units, each of which was small and weak. Now, however, Germany is a homogeneous whole, a mighty unit, and strong—stronger physically, intellectually, morally, financially than France. Divide and conquer was the first Napoleon's maxim. But Germany will not now be divided, and, therefore, the third Napoleon has sought to conquer her in vain. In every respect she is more than a match for France. It will be well for France, for Europe and the world, if this fact is admitted without further delay.

We cannot close this article without noticing the pitiable condition of Napoleon. Was ever monarch in such a plight? Like vagabonds, he and his miserable boy move about with the army, seeking rest and shelter, but finding none. Considering the height from which he has fallen, considering the enormous blunder which he has committed, can we wonder that he is sick and nigh unto death? His fate, which we regard as sealed, ought to be a lesson to all ambitious princes in all time to come. In commencing this war without a just cause he sinned, and righteous retribution is now being meted out to him. He began this war to establish his dynasty, and already in a few short weeks he is throneless, scepterless, ignored. It will be well for humanity's sake if

this war paves the way for the final departure from this world of all thrones and all dynasties. The cry has long been ascending. Vengeance cannot much longer be withheld.

MacMahon's Operations.

As fuller details of the disastrous battles of Tuesday and Wednesday come in, there remains no doubt that MacMahon was so completely worsted that now, instead of trying to win his way to the relief of Bazaine, his most sanguine hopes look only to extricating himself. He is at present reported in the neighborhood of Sedan, with the armies of Prince Charles pressing him from the eastward and the army of the Crown Prince waiting for him on the Meuse. He must cross this river or be driven into Belgian territory or rout the foe in front. He is already cooped up in the neck of land between the Meuse river and the Belgian boundary as completely as Bazaine is in Metz. The great bulk of the German army lies between him and Metz, and thereby cuts off his chances of a junction with Bazaine, and all prospects of co-operation between the two are at an end. The bloody battle of yesterday near Sedan is reported as a disastrous defeat of the French, and MacMahon is shaping his retreat in a northwesterly direction, probably preferring to follow the narrow strip of French territory between the river Meuse and the Belgian frontier to entering the *cul de sac* formed by the formation of the frontier a few miles westward of him.

The Reconstruction of Europe—The Kings or the Peoples.

The republican journals of Spain, reflecting the universal sentiment of the republican party of the Peninsula, are rejoicing over the news of the German victories in France as foreshadowing the certain downfall of Napoleon and his empire and the revival of the French republic. So much for the interference of Napoleon with General Prim's nomination of a German prince for the throne of Spain. The Spaniards have seen from the course of Napoleon upon this question that he assumes the rôle of his uncle not only in regard to the Rhine, Italy and the Pope, but in that other Napoleonic idea, the reduction of Spain to a mere dependency of France. It is probable that General Prim was inspired by Count Bismarck in nominating a Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne in view of this very war which has followed between Napoleon and Prussia; but it is probable also that Prim anticipated through this movement a release from France and full liberty to Spain not only to name the chief but the form of her government as an independent State.

We presume that all parties in Spain, of the Bourbons and the anti-Bourbon monarchists, as well as the republicans, will rejoice at the downfall of the Bonapartes. The Bourbons in Spain have little to hope for with the maintenance of the French empire. They may be reinstated in the event of peace between France and Prussia, under the dictation of King William. The Spanish republicans, however, in looking for a French republic with the displacement of the empire, have good reason to hope that the next result from Napoleon's overthrow will be a republic in Spain. Hence the popular excitement all over that country had become so demonstrative that the Republican Directory had deemed it expedient to issue a manifesto counselling patience and moderation, and warning the party that one false step may compromise them and endanger the country. This means that if the Spanish republicans are too precipitate they may alarm the European dynasties and bring them together in the work of restoring peace upon the basis of their common protection against the republican elements, even in Spain.

The scheme of peace which is now supposed to be under consideration by the governments of England, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Italy embraces the restoration of the Orleansists to the throne of France, the establishment of a German empire under the King of Prussia, and the abolition of all engagements entered into between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel involving any further cessions of Italian territory to France in exchange for the States of the Church. In the Church organ at Rome the following has been recently published as an understanding arranged between Napoleon and his protégé, Victor Emanuel: "The appropriation and occupation of the Papal States and the city of Rome as her capital by Italy; the cession by Italy, as an equivalent to France, of the island of Sardinia, and the removal of the Pope and his headquarters to the occupation and possession of that island, under the protection of France. This scheme of satisfying Italy, and compensating France, while providing for the Holy Father of Rome, looks so plausible and so Napoleonic that we are inclined to think there may be something in it. It is certain, at all events, that, with the removal of Napoleon, Italy, except as a republic, with France as a republic, will be made independent of any further nursing or instructions from France, whatever may be the disposition made of the Pope.

In the general reconstruction of European affairs which is sure to follow this momentous war, whether this work of reconstruction is to be under the direction of the dynasties or the peoples of Europe, will depend very much upon the reconstruction of France. Napoleon is not in condition now to make peace. He is limited to the alternative of abiding the fortunes of the war. Every day of the war increases the chances of the republic. The death of Napoleon, which may occur at any moment, may precipitate the republic. Then may follow a general republican rising over the Continent, which will displace the schemes of the dynasties. In short, a speedy settlement of this war in a crowning success to the Prussian arms is the only hope for a quiet reconstruction of Europe by the Kings.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPAIGN.—We publish among our war despatches to-day the Prussian official reports of the campaign from the 6th of August up to the 19th, which resulted in the bottling up of Bazaine in the fortress of Metz.

SUPPOSE MR. GREELEY did want to go bail for Jeff Davis, is that any reason why he should not be nominated for Governor by the republicans at Saratoga next week? "Do good unto those that hate you, and love them that curse you," is a sacred Scripture injunction.

Mr. Horace Greeley for Governor.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts has taken himself out of the way as a candidate for the nomination of the Republican State Convention for Governor of the State. Mr. Roberts, in this withdrawal, makes an opening for Mr. Horace Greeley as the republican candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Greeley is eminently worthy of this nomination. He has won distinction among the people for his adhesion to the principle of protection to American industry. Mr. Greeley is the representative of Henry Clay in our age. He will go into the chair of our State with all the splendors that surrounded "gallant Harry of the West" when that patriot entered into a contest with the democratic candidate for President, James K. Polk, in 1842—and failed.

Mr. Greeley has been pronounced the prince of paraphrasis. His leading editorials have also been commended for their worth and as the emanations of a brain which, while it cultivated the present, grasped the future.

Mr. Greeley was born in New Hampshire in 1811. He is of Scotch-Irish origin. Hence he has no Germanic genealogy. But the course he has pursued since his entrance upon an editorial career shows him to be not only a man of the world, but a man who can take to his bosom as well the Teutonic as the Gaelic milk—nourishment that cherishes all humanity. In the fine sensibilities of his nature Mr. Greeley has made efforts to help mankind. He sympathized with French philosophers, Fourier among the number, in endeavoring to attain that magnificent scheme of civilized being, the harmony of communities and the benefits of co-operation. His phalansteries were models of domestic perfection. If Mr. Greeley did not succeed in carrying out his ideas, which were in another sphere carried out with so much success by Brigham Young, of Utah, he nevertheless is entitled to the credit of making the experiment. We do not mean particularly to classify Mr. Greeley with Mr. Young in this connection; for while Mr. Greeley leans to the weakness of human sanctity and eventual salvation, Mr. Young, with his polygamic tablets, has his own notions on the subject.

With all these drawbacks, we say that Mr. Greeley is entitled to the nomination for Governor by the republicans when they assemble in Convention at Saratoga next Wednesday.

The Latest Battles—Belgian Neutrality and the Crisis.

We are on the tip of expectation this morning for details of the tremendous engagement which reiterated despatches from different sources confidently declare to have been raging between the French, under MacMahon, and a heavy combination of the German armies, very near to the frontier of Belgium. That the Germans, feeling reinvigorated, in spite of their heavy losses, by the fresh troops now pouring into France behind them from beyond the Rhine, are extending their front until it resembles a huge broom, spreading all the way from Troyes, on the Seine, to Sedan, near the Belgian frontier, is quite clear. The handle of that besom of destruction is grasped by the firm and skilful fingers of Von Moltke, and it will either sweep all that remains of the French field army back under the walls of Paris or over into Belgium, unless by some strange turn of fate the implement should be wrested from his clutch and turned against himself. And, just here, it is worth while to call attention to the peculiar manœuvring of the French close to the frontier of Belgium. When the war broke out Lord Cairns said in the British Parliament that the belligerents would move with a view to compelling one or the other of them to violate Belgian neutrality. We have steadily watched the case for weeks, and have seen the fulfilment of this prediction draw nearer and nearer. At last we find it very near its climax. Both armies are now as far northward as they can go in direct lines without getting into Belgium, and the later despatches state that the troops of that country are "hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle is imminent, and the services of the Belgian troops will, no doubt, be necessary to save the country from invasion." Now, suppose such a battle of giants to be fought close to the line, how can the small Belgian army prevent one or the other combatant, if defeated, from crossing the frontier should supreme necessity compel? It could do so only by military acts, and in that case behold Belgium dragged by force into the fight! Which side she would take cannot be doubted for a moment. Her sympathies are strongly French, and her well drilled and well armed force would, along with the facility of movement through her country thus thrown open, be a very present help in time of need to France. The scruples of great Powers in their death-struggles are not very delicate. When Leviathans are beating the billows small fry must take what comes. Moreover, Belgium thus close at hand would afford a ready escape, in case of total defeat, to the Emperor, afraid or unable to return to Paris.

Meanwhile, ordinary business is well nigh suspended at the French capital. The workmen turn out *en masse* to volunteer in defence of the city, and swear to crush the Germans inside of the walls or beyond them. Yet the Ministry is packing up for flight to Tours, and every symptom looks like an abandonment of Paris to the people. That, we believe, under the present circumstances, would be the best thing that could happen for France. Italy, Spain, and, if rumors lately received have any truth, South Germany, are thrilling with eagerness for the republican tocsin. Amid the din of the approaching foreign hosts some well known and penetrating voice might suddenly ring out all along the line of the peoples from Ireland to Greece, as the sharp command once pierced the gloom of Waterloo: "Up, Guards, and at them!" and we should presently have other narratives to record in these columns. The spirit of the old republic is not dead, nor even slumbering, and not the immediate fate of France alone, nor yet of Germany solely, but the hazard of the die for the whole democracy of Europe is cast in the conflict that this very day may decide. Well, then, may the boldest hold his breath—for a time!

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS HAVING SURRENDERED, the field is left clear for Mr. Greeley. The primary elections in the interior look to Greeley.

The Foreign Press at Home and Abroad on the Great War.

Elsewhere we present a compilation of brief extracts from the German and French papers of New York, and also of some of the leading journals of Paris. These fragments are wafers of opinion which, after all, are important in the world, for the press is, in our time, both the inspiration and the utterance of the public mind. Opinions justly conceived "like the rains are generated in high places, but they invariably descend into low ones and flow down to the people as the waters unto the sea." In the United States, the sturdy millions who are influenced by the utterance of the press that addresses them through some hundreds of mouthpieces in the German tongue, compose a very considerable, thrifty, intelligent, active and rapidly progressing part of our people, who have borne to the remotest mountains of the West the domestic virtues, the song, the music, and the art that fill their native land with cozy homes, crowd their cities with galleries of painting, statuary and rare productions of the chisel, the furnace and the loom, for useful and elegant adornment; superb buildings, worthy of Athenian genius; grand libraries where the lore of ages holds its silent but imposing court; schools thorough and complete in every ornamental as in every practical branch of human knowledge, and now thronged with American youth, and churches which have few rivals excepting in the most ancient Christian cities of Italy alone. The minor organs that address them take their cue from this metropolis, and, therefore, what their journals say among us here has a wide echo and a quick and powerful reverberation.

The French journals, also, occupy a conspicuous place. The masses they address are far less numerous, but they, too, are active, gifted, sensitive, and compose a valuable element in our immense community. Moreover, they represent among us a people with whom we have strong sympathies and to whom many agreeable associations link our history. What they think and say cannot, therefore, be disregarded, and nowhere on earth are the French people likely to find so cordial and disinterested an appreciation of all their high qualities and their brilliant record as close to the heart of America. But the mere flatterer, for right or wrong, was never a true friend, and we may none the less deplore the misfortunes of a gallant race that we do not subscribe in all things to the ambition of their rulers. Our own highest duty as journalists is to deal with facts and faithfully to represent them as they are, without fear, favor or any bias of fancy or passion.

The Parisian press, which we have likewise, noted in other columns, is "many like the billows" in the war topics it takes up, and "one like the sea" in its patriotism. Could we transfer its full utterances to our pages they would be a wonderful exhibit, indeed, of national agony and rage contending with national self-deception and ill luck. But, while we write, we are hoping for a time near at hand when, by the providence of statesmanship and battle together, we may be enabled to copy again from the desks and rostra of Paris the motto "fraternity" instead of those mournful words "revenge" and "war."

The Illness of Napoleon.

The death of the Emperor of France is a possibility always so near that we could not refuse credence to any direct statement of its occurrence; at the same time it is an event of the character that rumor is sure to busy itself with in every crisis like the present, and reports on the subject are therefore not to be hastily accepted. For years his Majesty has been a sufferer from maladies sure to cause death save only when prevented by intercurrent diseases of more rapid progress. He has been kept alive and kept comfortable by assiduous attention and the most scrupulously careful life. War has cast all that aside, and exposed him to the fatigues of a life too active for his years and condition, and also to the dreadful wear of ceaseless anxiety, chagrin and mortification. That there is but little life left in him is a safe assumption from known general facts, and the circumstance that a distinguished London physician has just made a special journey to give his advice would seem to indicate an urgent fear that even that little is on the wane. How would the Emperor's death affect the war? It would do no harm to France, and would surely be of no advantage to the Prussians. Napoleon is, in a moral sense, their objective point, and his death would deprive them of many reasons. Moreover, as the Emperor seems just now an element of French weakness, as his death would precipitate the republic, the Prussians might well wish him long life.

AN ATTEMPT is being made to put an end to the circumlocution and red tape system in the War and Treasury Departments at Washington. The result is like the sweeping away of cobwebs in a dusty library: more old fossils and useless rubbish makes its appearance than it would have been considered possible for the place to hold.

THE PRESIDENT is back again at Long Branch, and proposes to remain there until October. In the meantime he performs the duties of his office in the matter of routine executive business as well as it could be done at Washington. We really do not see why his idea of a summer residence at Long Branch may not be very well elaborated into a temporary removal of the capital there during the hot months. With telegraphs and railroads conveniently at hand there seems to be no business objection to the absence of the whole Executive Department from Washington for a short season.

THE GREAT DEBATE ON POLYGAMY between Dr. Newman and Orson Pratt has come to an end. Our Salt Lake correspondence, in another part of the paper, gives a succinct account of the closing arguments. As might have been expected nobody is convinced on either side, and both sides are well satisfied with the tenor of their own logic. But the fact that such plain discussion on the peculiar institution of Utah was allowed in the very stronghold of the institution is equivalent to ten thousand converts. The final though gradual overthrow of polygamy, begun by the introduction of railroads and telegraphs, is more fully insured than ever by the right to discuss and denounce it in the temple erected for its vindication and in the presence of a people religiously devoted to its observance.

What of the French Republic?

Whoever may win in the war France is on the verge of a great change, and everything favors the thought that this change will be to a republic. It certainly does not appear possible that in any contingency France can ever again submit herself to the government whose incapacity brought upon her the bitter humiliation of this war. It is, on the other hand, possible that the complete triumph of the Prussians, and their occupation of Paris as conquerors, might force upon her another monarchy—repeating the history of past foreign successes on French soil—but in order to do this the Prussians must triumph before France has formally thought of change and has given her adhesion to a new government—republican in form. If France shall have done this before the Prussians establish a monarch for her, that monarch will be pulled down and the government of French choice put in his place half an hour after the last Prussian has left Paris. For the republic, therefore, the conditions are for the Prussians to be kept busy, as they are by the French armies, long enough for France to become awake to its opportunity and to name the *personnel* of a new government. If they triumph before that the republic has no hope, for France will not drive out even the King the Prussians give if anarchy only were to come behind him; if they triumph later that triumph will be in vain against the republic.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.—In the French capital all fears of a siege are vanishing. It is generally believed that the movement of MacMahon has effectually prevented the Germans continuing their march upon the city. But even should the Prussians appear before Paris there is now but little chance of their capturing the place without a terrible siege. Three thousand guns, manned by fifteen thousand skilled artillerymen and supported by a large army, together with an immense supply of provisions and ammunition, make a formidable opposition.

MR. GREELEY has some theories of his own about natural philosophy. Is that any reason why he should not be nominated for Governor by the republicans in Saratoga next Wednesday?

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—We give some extracts touching upon the Republican Convention to assemble in Saratoga on the 7th. The impression is that Mr. Greeley will be a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Greeley's record is plain and serene. The republicans could not nominate a more popular man—one who has given his assurance, that, unlike Marshall O. Roberts, he will not "back out."

"FERNANDY WUD" will encounter some opposition in the Ninth Congressional district. "Fernandy" is certain to receive the Tammany nomination, and will be elected. He has behaved well in Congress, and why should there be any other about his re-election?

CONGRESSMAN R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, when arrested recently for alleged pension frauds and other meannesses, was discharged on a legal quibble by Judge Trigg, sitting somewhere in the East Tennessee wilderness, instead of being brought on to Washington for trial. He was surrounded by friends organized somewhat like the Ku-Klux, and they threatened violence against the officers who arrested their high chief, so that they found it best to withdraw at once.

FROM ASIA MINOR.—We have telegraph reports, by way of Europe and through the Atlantic cable, of the occurrence of a series of fatal and disastrous fires. The seaport town of Samoson was burned down. Twenty-five hundred houses and six churches were destroyed and many lives lost. Yenidge, in Macedonia, was visited by another conflagration of a most serious character. The "clime of the East and the land of sun" has suffered severely just of late from the ravages of the commonplace fire-king. These visitations may herald a healthy change in the situation.

BAZAINE'S OPERATIONS.—It begins to appear as if Bazaine's army has had two battles with the Germans—one at Courcelles and the other at St. Barbe. This latter battle is situated some ten or twelve miles northeast of Metz, thus showing that Bazaine has had no purpose of forming a junction with MacMahon. Prussian official reports claim that he was driven back to Metz, after a bloody battle in which both armies sustained great losses. The despatch from St. Barbe, dated on Thursday, states that the conflict ended in the Prussians retreating. As will be seen there are the same contradictory statements which have characterized all the despatches for several days past.

WHERE AND HOW NAPOLEON IS.—Our despatches from London about Napoleon are almost ludicrous in their contradictions. We are first assured that a distinguished English physician has been summoned to attend him, next we have the rumor of his death, and the last despatch reports him alive and with Marshal MacMahon. As a wind up comes the news from Paris that on Thursday the Emperor received a despatch from Napoleon assuring her that everything was going on remarkably well. We may, therefore, conclude that the Emperor is not yet dead, and although he may be ill, not enough so to prevent his being with his army.

European War Sketches—Scenes on the Field and by the Fireside.

Our European mail files of the 20th of August, to hand yesterday, enable us to supply the comprehensive and exceedingly interesting reports of facts and incidents connected with the great European war struggle which appear in our columns.

The detail is in continuation and corroborative of the series of HERALD special letters from the field which have been already published. We have to-day quite a variety of new incidents. They possess a melancholy interest, but are of a consoling significance notwithstanding. Foreign writers had travelled the war-conquered territory, devastated or excited as it was, from the heights of Spichenen to the shores of the Baltic. They narrate many sad scenes; they speak of the exercise of many and ennobling virtues, of the influence of a universal charity, of the exhibition of deep faith and glorious hope. The death-dealing sweep of the mitrailleuse and the fatal range of the Chasse-